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by

Laming Warren Tear



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**SHORT  
SHORT HAND.**

BY

**LAMING WARREN TEAR.**

100

B. O. BAKER  
LAWYER  
DALLAS, TEXAS

B. E. Murray  
Denison, Texas

Oct 24, 1903 -

B. O. BAKER  
LAWYER  
DALLAS TEXAS

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# SHORT S H O R T   H A N D,

BY

LAMING WARREN TEAR,

AUTHOR OF

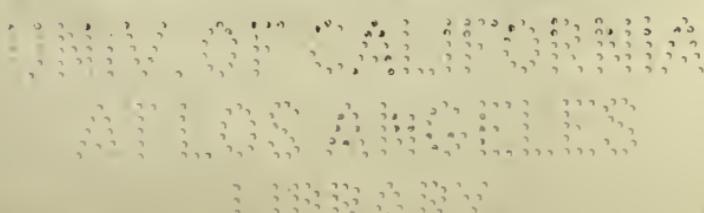
“ ONE STEP FURTHER IN STENOGRAPHY.”

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“ When it is considered with what rapidity the organs of speech are moved, it will be evident that, unless the writer be enabled to express his subject in *fewer* simple marks of the pen than there are syllables contained in it, he must surely fail in his endeavour to keep pace with the speaker.”—*Page 4.*

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LONDON:  
WHITTAKER AND CO. AVE MARIA LANE.  
1852.



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may procure it ready prepared at the publishers'.*

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT  
CENSUS OF 1870.  
VOL. I.

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TUTTLE

## INTRODUCTION.

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It would almost seem to be needless to expatiate upon the importance of the art of Stenography, and the purposes to which it may be applied, for it is universally admitted ; besides the power of catching the winged words as they fly, and which would otherwise be lost for ever, it is a vast auxiliary in the acquirement of knowledge generally : it will enable the student to take notes at lecture, to commit his thoughts speedily and compendiously to paper, and also to note down, in the course of his reading, such matter as he may consider necessary in the progress of his study ; thus giving him a great advantage over those who, without its aid, are necessarily obliged to make their notes in the tedious characters of our common alphabet.

Since the publication of my former Work, of which this may be considered a new formation, I have devoted much attention to the art, and feel perfectly convinced that any advance or improvement therein, worthy to be called such, must be formed upon some plan different from that of the common methods.

There have been numerous works on Stenography during the last few years, each one claiming advantage over its predecessor, but nearly the whole of them have been based upon the same principle, and formed of the same ma-

terials ; and the perfection of ingenuity itself is incapable of effecting more than the materials upon which it exerts its skill are capable of producing ; thus, the stenographic characters at present in use having, from their application under the old system by so many authors, undergone almost every possible variation, further improvement in the art must depend upon the adoption of some other principle than that in practice.

The grand aim of the stenographist should be to express as much as he possibly can with the least possible quantity of labour, and, consequently, in the least possible period of time ; and, to enable him to effect this, the more simple are his characters, the more likely is he to attain this end.

When it is considered with what rapidity the organs of speech are moved, it will be evident that, unless the writer be enabled to express his subject in *fewer* simple marks of the pen than there are *syllables* contained in it, he must surely fail in his endeavour to keep pace with the speaker : with this view, which is the all-important view, it has been my object, while forming a simple character, at the same time to express something more ; thus the incipient letter is, and sometimes two, or three, or more, of the first letters of a word are expressed conjointly, and at the same time, with the consonant following, by writing the consonant upon a position, presently to be explained ; so that it may be said, that more than one-half of the subject to be taken down is written before the speaker open his lips.

The auxiliary verbs so often recurring, are, throughout the whole of their moods and tenses, simple and compound, either in the affirmative or negative, expressed by one simple mark, or mere touch of the pen ; and when the verb may be preceded by a pronoun, the pronoun written upon the proper position expresses itself and the verb

at the same time. Surely so brief and facile a mode of expression is as highly important as it is easy of acquirement.

Legibility, another important feature in Stenography, is also secured by this system, in a much higher degree than by the common methods—the positions affording the means of expressing what is to be taken down, notwithstanding the extreme rapidity, with greater fulness.

The positions are expressed by three red lines, intersected by two blue lines, and one red line alternately, which afford eighty-four positions, signifying the alphabet, double letters, prepositions, &c., as shown in Plate II.

It is well known to short-hand writers that the practice of their art is attended with extreme mental and physical fatigue, for the powers of attention and execution are at their utmost stretch ; but by this system, when once perfectly acquired, the writer is enabled to effect his purpose with comparative ease and comfort. It is true it requires more practice than any other, but the great advantage to be derived therefrom is surely worth the extra trouble necessary for its acquirement ; and if the object be otherwise unattainable, *i. e.* so ready a means of expressing language, the application and pains requisite are, doubtless, well bestowed.

I have made use of Mr. Gurney's characters in this system, with two of them, the *b* and the *w*, altered, the characters for *q* and *x* added, and the letter *h* rejected as useless : thus, the whole are simple, and may be written by one inflection of the pen respectively.

A specimen of the lines is given at the end of the book.

## DIRECTIONS FOR THE LEARNER.

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THE first step towards the acquiring this System is to learn to form the characters of the stenographic alphabet, as well as the double letters given in Plate I., with precision and neatness. N.B. The word *up*, in the first column, signifies that the character against which it is placed should be formed upwards.

The signification of the positions in Plate II. should then be committed perfectly to memory, where, it will be observed in Fig. 1, the red perpendicular line is represented by a broken line, and Fig. 2 represents Fig. 1 on a larger scale ; and, however difficult it may appear to be able to retain the signification of so many positions in the mind, a very short practice will prove its easy accomplishment. For instance, the vowels form one line, and the consonants succeed each other in order, uniformly from first to last ; then an analogy is kept up, as far as is practicable, between the first and second class of positions, which serves greatly to assist the memory, and to render the task easy.

The mode of writing is thus :—for the word *not* place the pen on the position which represents *n* in Plate II., omit the intervening vowel, and write the character for *t* ; the word *time*, pen on position *t*, and write character for *m* ; *before*, pen on position *b*, and write character for *fr* ; *criminal*, pen on *cr*, and write *mnl* ; *shame*, pen on *sh*, and write *m* ; *advantageous*, pen on *ad* or *advan*, which, it will be observed, is in the second class of positions, therefore the corresponding position, *a*, should be passed over and left blank, as in the first Example in Plate VI., and write

*tgs*; *content*, pen in *con*, and write the conjunctive termination for *tent*. It may be as well here to state that the conjunctive terminations in Plate I. should be written upon the positions, as well as joined to a preceding consonant; *myself*, pen on *m*, conjunctive termination for *self*; the same termination in *h*, *t*, *th*, or *o* will express himself, itself, themselves, or ourselves, as the case may be. It will be observed, the vowels are omitted in the middle of words.

To express auxiliary verbs Plate III. must be consulted, where the signification of the positions in that respect is pointed out.

To write an auxiliary verb, not preceded by a pronoun, a touch of the pen, as given in the examples,—care being taken to form it perpendicularly downwards,—should be placed upon the position answering to the verb, in its proper mood and tense. When a pronoun may precede the verb, the character for it in Plate I. should be written upon the verb's place; for instance, in the first example, *would have*, the character above described is placed upon the position signifying such verb, and in writing *he would have*, the pronoun *he* is introduced instead, which expresses itself and the verb also; this relates to affirmatives only, for should the verb be required to be written in the negative, one bar to the right should be passed over, according to the example—"It was not to be," &c. It will be observed that a slight horizontal touch expresses *been*.

The words, and combination of words, in Plate XII., of which there are upwards of 200, expressed respectively by a dot or a comma placed upon the proper position, may next be learned; but it is not necessary that the whole of these should, in the first instance, be committed to memory, as the learner's progress will facilitate their acquirement, and his own discretion enable him to make selection of such as are likely to prove most useful.

In Plate IV., will be found several contractions of words in general use; and in Plate V., examples of contractions.

In Plate VI., many miscellaneous examples are given, to which I beg to call the learner's attention: the mode

of expressing the stenographic *s*, when joined to another consonant, is by writing the consonant double its usual size, as in the words *appearance*, *advantageous*, *chance*, *France*; in the two last words, and most others when *c* is sounded soft like *s*, it should be expressed by that letter, and by itself when sounded hard like *k*, as in the word *music*: it may here be observed that, generally, the sound of a word should be followed, rather than the manner in which it is spelled. In Plate I. it has been shown, that a small circle represents *ing*, *ong*, and *tion*; when intended for *ing* or *ong*, it should be turned the way in which we write a common *o*, as in the example *intending*, and in the contrary direction for *tion*, as in the word *temptation*; when used in the plural number, it should be written double its usual size, as in the word *alterations*. *Ct* in the middle of a word, when it has the sound of *x*, should be expressed by that letter: when *x* is the first letter to be written, the character for it in Plate I. should be used, as in the word *annexation*; when otherwise, as in the words *satisfaction* and *contradiction*, it should be expressed by crossing the preceding by the succeeding consonant. A final vowel may be expressed by a dot at the termination of the last consonant, at the top for *a* and *e*, the centre for *i* and *y*, and at the bottom for *o* and *u*, as in the examples *delay*, *destroy*, *continue*; but the stenographist, after some practice, will generally find the dot joined to the last consonant sufficient, as in the word *reply*. Should it be required to express two vowels in the middle of a word, it may be done by making a small dot for the first vowel, and writing the succeeding consonant beside it, as in the example *lion*. When a consonant at the termination of a word is required to be doubled or repeated, a dot should be placed beneath it, as in the word *founded*. A dot over a word expresses *ity*, as in the word *capacity*. The mode of writing the disjunctive terminations is shown in the examples *parliament* and *important*. These may be distinguished from *this*, by writing the long *s* double its usual size on the position *th*, as in the example.

An easy mode of expressing certain combinations of

letters, and still retaining simplicity of formation, is shown in Plate VII. It will be observed, a thickness of stroke generally expresses the letter *d*, and increase of size expresses the plural number; but although it will appear evident that a very great saving of labour, and, consequently, of time, must be thus obtained, still I would not recommend its adoption when writing without the lines, as, from the rapidity required, the difficulty of writing long and short, thick and thin, characters, and distinguishing them afterwards, would be very great, whereas by the lines, the writer having *fewer* marks of the pen to make than there are *syllables* contained in the matter to be taken down, and, as the lines form a kind of measure for the purpose, it can be effected with facility; however, I would more particularly refer to the examples given, for instruction in the mode of writing, which will be found more serviceable than the most lengthened and the fullest description. I will therefore proceed to explain the manner of writing the example in Plate VIII.—

**A**, a dot in the position for *a*—**Minister**, characters for *str* in *mn*, being the corresponding position to *mr*, which should be passed over—ought not to be (see auxiliary verbs, Plate III.)—**a—Minister—after**, a dot, as expressed in Plate XI.—**he is** character for pronoun *he* in verb's place—suspected, pen in *s*, write characters for *spcd*—he should be, pronoun in verb's place—**like**, pen in *l*, character for *c*—**Cæsar's**, *srs* in position *c*—**wife**, *f* in *w*—**not**, *t* in *n*—**only**, pen in *o*, write *nl* and dot conjoined—**free**, dot in *fr*, see Plate XI.—**from**, dot in *f*—guilt, character for *lt* in *g*—**but**, *t* in *b*—**from**—suspicion, pen in *s*, write *sp* and character for *tion*—**if the**, comma, see Plate XI.—**house**, *s* in *h*—**should**, see auxiliary verbs—**withdraw**, write characters for *thdrw* in *w*—**their**, *r* in *th*—confidence, comma, see Plate XI.—**from me**, comma, see Plate XI.—**it would be**, pronoun *it* in verb's place—**my**, dot in *m*—duty, comma, see Plate XI.—**without**, *tht* in *w*—**waiting**, *t*, and character for *ing* in *w*—**for**, *r* in *f*—**an**, dot in *a*—address, *rs* in *ad*—**for my**, comma in *fr*—removal, *vl* in *rm*—**to**, dot in *t*—**wait**, *t* in *w*—**upon my**, comma, see Plate XI.—**Sovereign**, *vrn* in *s*—**and**, see Plate IV.—**delivering**, *lvring* in *d*—**up**, *p* in *u*—**to him**, dot in

*h*—the, dot in *th*—seal, *l* in *s*—of, dot in *o*—my—office, *f* double its usual size in *o*—say, dot in *s*—Sir, *r* in *s*—I have, pronoun in verb's place—long, character for *ong* in *l*—served, *vd* in *sr*—you, dot in *y*—with, *th* in *w*—diligence, pen in *d*, write character for *l*, and disjunctive termination for *gence*—with—zeal, *l* in *z*—and—with-fidelity, *dl*, and dot above the word for *ity*, in *f*—but—success, *c* double its usual size in *sc*—has not (see auxiliary verbs)—crowned, *nd* in *cr*—my—endeavours, (see Plate IV.)—your, *r* in *y*—Parliament, *l* and termination for *ment* in *pr*—have (see auxiliary verbs)—withdrawn, *thdrwn* in *w*—from me—their—confidence—and—all my, comma in *al*—declarations, *clr* and termination for *tion*, double the usual size in *d*—to—them, *m* in *th*—are (see auxiliary verbs)—suspected—therefore (see Plate XI.)—Sir—let, *t* in *l*—me, dot in *m*—resign, *n* in *rs*—to—you—those, *s* double the usual size in *th*—employments, *pl* and termination for *ments* in *em*—which, dot in *ch*—I ought not to, pronoun *I* in verb's place—keep, *p* in *k*—longer, *ngr* in *l*—than, *n* in *th*—I can be, *I* in verb's place—serviceable, *vsble* in *sr*—to—your—Majesty (Plate IV.)—and—your—subjects (see Plate IV.)—and—beg, *g* in *b*—you will, *you* in verb's place—bestow, *stw* in *b*—them—upon (see Plate XI.)—some, *m* in *s*—other, *thr* in *o*—who, dot in *w*—with—greater, *tr* in *gr*—success—though (see Plate XI.)—not—with—greater—fidelity—may (see auxiliary verbs)—give, *v* in *g*—more, *r* in *m*—satisfaction, *fxn* in *satis*—to—your Majesty—and—your—Parliament.

In Plate X. will be found the stenographic characters for figures, which, when required to be expressed, should be written upon the top line.

Plate XI. shows a comparison between my system written upon the lines, and that written without the lines, from which it will be seen at a glance, the immense saving in favour of the former; it will also be observed, that throughout the whole only twenty-eight examples of combination of characters appear, and that a large proportion of the remainder are mere dots and commas.

## WITHOUT LINES.

---

WHEN it is required to write without lines, as in the case of making memoranda, or in taking down any thing, where speed is not the object, the initial letter or letters of every word, expressed otherwise by the positions, should be written, and the incipient vowels in Plate I. must be used, but only at the commencement of words; in which case also, the arbitrariness in Plate IX. may be profitably consulted.

A dot above a word to the left is *a*, *an*, or *and*. The long *s* should be written at the commencement of a word, except when *s* is followed by a *t*, when the small circle, also representing the *s*, must be used, as in the word *satisfaction*, nearly at the close of the example given in Plate X., and in the middle of a word, as in the same example. At the end of words the long *s* is invariably employed. The character for *r* in Plate IX. should be used at the commencement of a word, but not otherwise. A line over a word is *upon*, as will be found in Plate X., “*upon the sovereign*.”

The letter *A*, is Administration; *a*, according or accordingly; *c* is circumstance; *e*, endeavour or endeavoured, according to the manifest sense of the context; *E*, Ecclesiastical; *f*, frequently; *g*, government; *G*, gentleman; *H*, honourable gentleman; *I*, individual; *l*, legislature; *m*, multiply; *N*, noble lord; *Nc*, noble duke; *n*, notwithstanding; *q*, question; *r*, represent; *s*, surround, surrounding; *s*, state, stately, statement.

In conclusion, I beg to offer something like fair presumptive evidence, not merely of the art of Stenography being capable of vast improvement, but of the possibility of keeping pace with a moderately quick speaker. I have

before stated, that to effect this, the writer must necessarily express his subject in *fewer* marks of the pen than there may be *syllables* contained therein ; hence, as by the common methods this I presume to be impossible, inasmuch as the fingers are incapable of moving as quickly as the organs of speech, and the least monosyllable containing two consonants would require two distinct characters to express it, we must, to ensure success, resort to some such means as I have adopted for that purpose. The example in Plate VIII. contains 227 syllables ; I express it by 174 simple marks of the pen, which is fifty-three less than the number of syllables, so that the writer has only to make at the rate of *three* marks of the pen while the speaker is delivering *four* syllables, a large proportion of which are mere dots ; this surely illustrates forcibly the practicability of following a speaker, whereas, to write the same matter without the lines, it is necessary to employ 362 marks of the pen, as shown in Plate X., more than double the number of characters used by the lines, and 135 *more* than the number of *syllables* ; and the result in favour of the improved method is obtained, as I have shown, by a means as simple as it is perfect, and requiring little capacity for its application ; all that is requisite to insure success is practice ; practice as nothing when compared with that necessary to attain proficiency in music, to which it may not inaptly be assimilated.

I therefore rely with confidence on my work, not intended originally for publication, hoping that I may be so fortunate as to induce a portion of my readers, at least, to commence a task, which cannot fail in the end to afford something more substantial than mere amusement.

THE END.

## PLATE I

ALPHABET		DOUBLE LETTERS, &c.		DISJUNCTIVE TERMINATIONS.	
/ up	b	~	ch		dance
c	c & k	-	sh		dence
\	d	\	th	\	dant
\	f & v	/	tr		dent
/	g	/	trn		
/	j	\	gr	/	gance, &c.
\	l	=	cr	/	sance, &c.
)	m	=	ft	/	tance, &c.
-	n	=	cl	-	nance, &c.
\	p		and		
c up	q	o	ing, ong, tion		ful
/ "	r	o	in		
/ o	s & z	u	lt		
/	t	n	pl		
/ up	w	n	pr	✓	he
\	x	o	st	✓	she
INCIPIENT VOWELS.		CONJUNCTIVE TERMINATIONS.		PRONOUNS.	
/	a	~	able, ible	✓	who or which
✓	e	~	live	✓	what
,	i	~	ck	✓	they
\	o	~	ship	✓	that
\	u	~	tol	✓	these
-	y	o	thr	✓	this
		o	ment	✓	thou
		o	self, selves	✓	there
		o	dance, &c.	—	why
		o	tance, &c.	—	such
		o	ward		



## PLATE II.

Fig. 1.

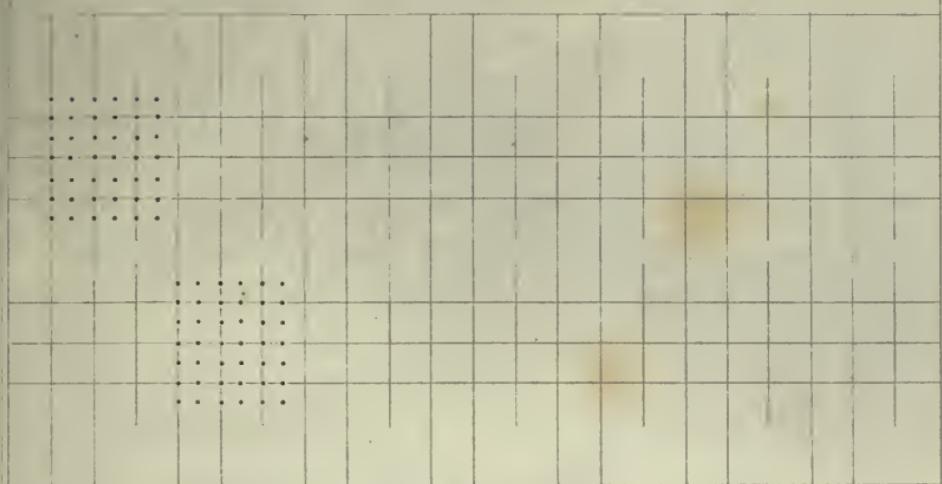


Fig. 2.

ab	th	sh	ch	di	h				
ob				w	y				
a	e	i	o						
b	d	f&r	g	c&k	b				
m	n	p	q	r	s				
t	w	v	gr	fr	pr				
ma	pa	pl	cr	fl	sub				
re	br	st	imp.	rl	super				
trans				com	sp				
				ac	an	ar	dm	ds	hr
				ad	af	inter	ir	an	as
				autrum	br	intro	or	under	at
				bl	df	inf	se	re	tr
				dv	rr	irr	sc	rg	
				ml	nr	op	st	rf?	sr
				en	wr	rl	rp	fp	pn
				in				fu	
				em					
				en	cl	al	sm	rs	rm
				mn					
				tn	wn	sp	ins	con	str
				tn				contra	



## PLATE III

## AUXILIARY VERBS.

am, are, is to be would	shall can be	can have have has
am are is would be	shall be may	may be may have
am, are, is to have would have	shall have might	could will
must can	should might be	could be will be
must be was	should be might have	could have will have
must have was to be	should have ought	ought to be ought to have
had was to have	do does did	ought to have been

Would have

He would have

Will

She will

Might be

You might be

Was not to be

It was not to be

Would not have been

Such would not have been

Was not to have

She was not to have

Cannot have been

Such cannot have been

Might have been

That might have been

Ought not to be

It ought not to be

Am, are, is not to be

These are not to be

Am, are, is not to be

It is not to be



## EXAMPLES OF CONTRACTIONS.

Extreme		Necessary
Injustice	j	Necessity
Generally	g	Extremity
Sufficiently	s	Ignorance
Immediately	i	Children
Difference ent	d	Subject
Indifference, &c.	i	Unjust
Opportunity	o	Majesty
Authority	a	Any
Mankind	m	Honorable- bly
Together	t	Idea
Christianity	c	Extinguish
Disadvantageous	d	Unfortunate
Unrepresented	u	Unfortunately
Magistrate	m	Interest
Discharge	d	Unqualified
Distinguish	d	Governor
Misrepresent	m	Opinions



## MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

J	Advantageous	X	Introduce
L	France	X	Confess
C	Music	X	Important
d	Temptation	X	These
K	Contradiction	X	Capacity
X	Satisfaction	X	Chance
S	Delay	X	Protest
A	Destroy	X	Signature
C	Continue	X	Confound
L	Lion	X	Ingenious
F	Founded	X	Intending
P	Parliament	X	Return
B	Alterations	X	Originate
D	Desire	X	Honest
F	Faithful	X	Require
S	Anneivation	X	Father
O	Declination	X	Reply
H	Happiness	X	Miracle





## A B B R E

/	b	/	g	v	bis
/	bs	/	gs	v	bisd
c	c	/	gt	v	t
c	cd	/	gts	v	ted
c	cs	/	gn	v	ts
c	csd	/	gns	v	tsd
\	d	/	gnd	c	m
\	dd	/	gnds	c	md
\	ds	/	gr	c	ms
\	dds	/	grs	c	mod
\	f	/	grd	—	"
\	fd	/	grds	—	"
\	fr	/	gd	c	p
\	frs	/	t	c	pd
\	fs	/	ld	c	ps
\	fn	/	ls	c	psd
\	fnd	/	lds	c	pr
\	fns	/	lu	c	prd
\	fnds	/	lnd	c	prs

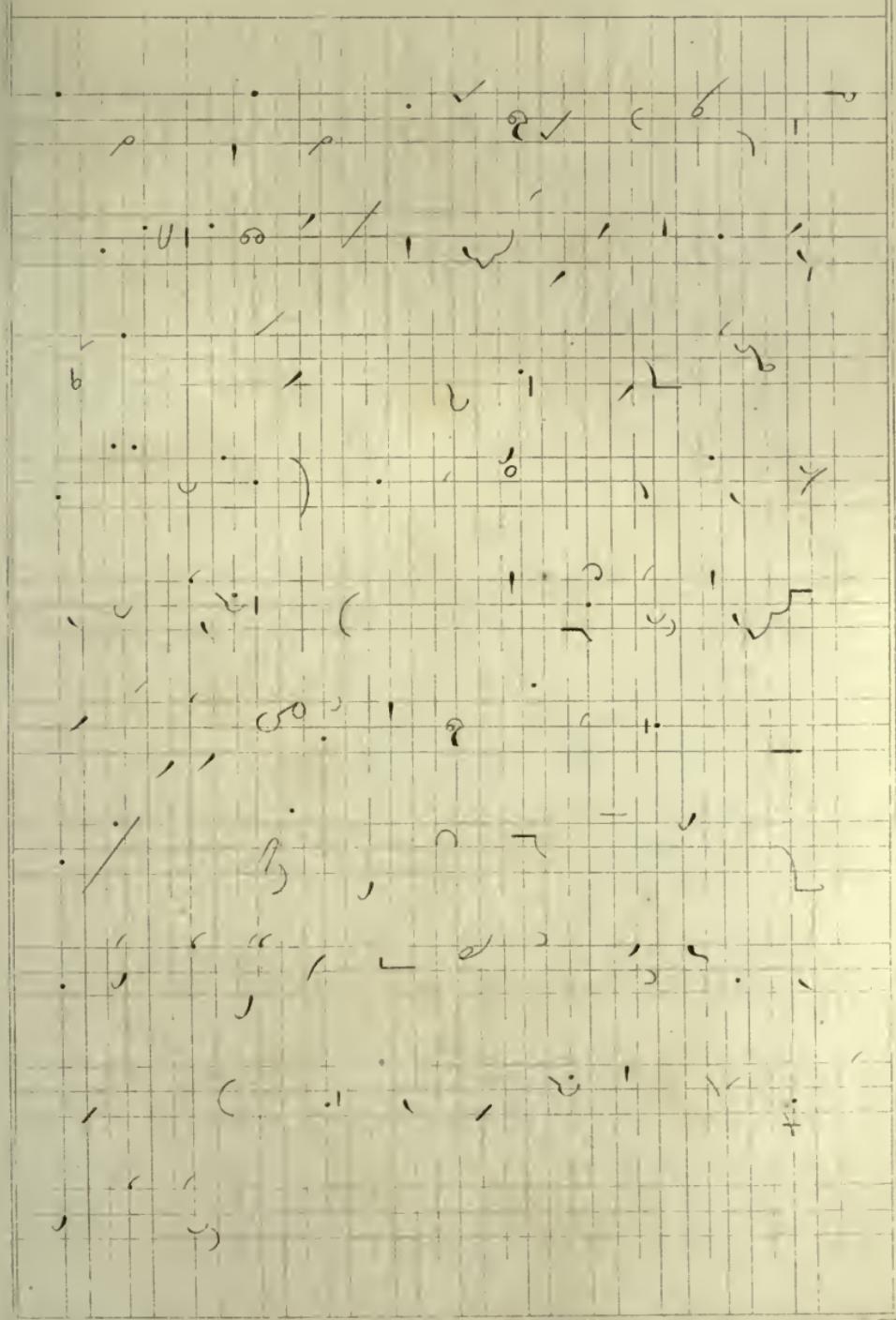
## A T I O N S .

A	prod.	/	tr	C	thst
N	pl	/	trd	X	dst
N	pld	/	trs	X	fst
N	pls	/	trsd	C	gst
N	plsd	/	trn	—	nst
Z	r	/	trns	—	tst
Z	rs	D	ft	/	rst
Z	s	D	fld	C	cl
Z	fs	D	fts	C	cll
Z	c	D	fstd	C	cls
Z	td	X	th	C	clsd
Z	ts	X	thd	~	ch
Z	tsd	X	ths	~	chd
Z	tn	X	thds	~	chs
Z	nd	X	thr	~	chsd
Z	nts	X	thrd	O	ing
Z	nts	X	thrs	O	ings
O	st	X	thrcs		
O	std	X	bst		



## PLATE VIII.

## EXAMPLE WRITTEN UPON THE LINES.





## PLATE IX.

## ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED WITHOUT THE LINES.

.	of & the	+	subject
.	of the	~	principle-pal
:	to the	~	that
.	and the	~	there
.	by the	~	opportunity
/	God, good	€	consequent-by
-o	such	o	particular
-n	not	n	public
d	it is	{	together
±	it is not	o	self, selves
✓	he	§	ward
↑	she	l	after
↓	it	ſ	ever, every, very
J	who, which	=	even, heaven
a	about	o	world
i	above	m	between
↑	before	{	sufficient
\	if, have	s	immediate-by
~	been, people	~	different-onee
^	advantage	—	over a word is upon
~	change, church	o	am
( )	considerable	o	cannot
+	observe		to be used at the
7	necessary		commencement of
7	necessity	v	a word, and also after
<	shall	z	a when a is the
{	should		initial letter



## PLATE X.

EXAMPLE WRITTEN WITHOUT LINES, AND FIGURES.

۲۴۵۶۷۸۹۱۰۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۰  
 ۲۰۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۱۰۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۰  
 ۲۰۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۱۰۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۰  
 ۲۰۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۱۰۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۰  
 ۲۰۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۱۰۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۰  
 ۲۰۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۱۰۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۰  
 ۲۰۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۱۰۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۰  
 ۲۰۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۱۰۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۰  
 ۲۰۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۱۰۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۰  
 ۲۰۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۱۰۱۲۳۴۵۶۷۸۹۰

## FIGURES.

۱	۲	۳	۴	۵	۶	۷	۸	۹	۰
۱	۲	۳	۴	-	<	۱	/	v	.



PLATE XI.

## COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TWO SYSTEMS





## PLATE XII.

### Words and Combinations of Words expressed by Dots and Commas.

#### DOTS, 1st CLASS.

<i>ab</i> observe-ation	<i>th</i> the, thee, thy	<i>sh</i> she, shy	<i>ch</i> which, character	<i>dr</i> displease-sure
<i>a</i> a, an	<i>e</i> ever, every, very	<i>i</i> I, high, joy	<i>o</i> of, nothing	<i>u</i> under-stand-ing
<i>b</i> be, by, bay, boy	<i>d</i> do, die, day	<i>f</i> from, foc	<i>g</i> go, gay	<i>o</i> key, consider-able
<i>m</i> me, my	<i>n</i> no, know, nigh	<i>p</i> pay public-a-tion	<i>q</i> question-ed	<i>r</i> her, remember
<i>t</i> to, tie	<i>w</i> who, way, weigh	<i>x</i> except-ed-tion	<i>gr</i> genuine	<i>fr</i> free, frequent-ly
<i>ms</i> misunderstand	<i>ps</i> possess-ed-ion	<i>pl</i> politic-al-chan	<i>cr</i> correct-ed-tion	<i>f</i> value-able-ation
<i>tr</i> thereby	<i>br</i> the other	<i>sc</i> state-ly-men-t	<i>ins</i> inscribe-ption	<i>com</i> communicate-tion
			<i>sp</i> why	<i>sp</i> why

#### COMMAS, 1st CLASS.

<i>ab</i> object-ion	<i>th</i> that the, he, she	<i>sh</i> short-ly-ness	<i>ch</i> which the, he, she	<i>dr</i> dissatisfy-action
<i>a</i> and, he, she	<i>e</i> every one, thing	<i>i</i> intend-tion	<i>o</i> of the, him, her	<i>u</i> under-the, his, &c.
<i>b</i> by the, his, her	<i>d</i> difficult-ty	<i>f</i> from the, his	<i>g</i> gentle-man, &c.	<i>c</i> kingdom, convenient
<i>m</i> more than, most	<i>n</i> in the, his, her, &c.	<i>p</i> people-ious	<i>q</i> quality-fy, &c.	<i>r</i> represent-a-tion, &c.
<i>t</i> to the, his, her	<i>w</i> with the, his, &c.	<i>x</i> expect-a-tion	<i>gr</i> grateful-i-tude	<i>fr</i> for the, his, &c.
<i>ms</i> mischief-ous, &c.	<i>ps</i> power-ful, &c.	<i>pl</i> practice-cal	<i>cr</i> caution-ous, &c.	<i>f</i> voluntary, &c.
<i>tr</i> at the, his, her	<i>br</i> as well as	<i>st</i> strange-ly	<i>ins</i> intellect-u-al	<i>com</i> confide-ence, &c.
				<i>sp</i> re-establish, &c.

## DOTS, 2nd CLASS.

<i>ac</i> obcy-dience-ent	<i>am</i> therefore, through
<i>ad</i> about, accordingly	<i>ef</i> establish-ing-ment
<i>bl</i> between	<i>df</i> danger-ous-ly
<i>ml</i> amidst, amongst	<i>nr</i> on the, his, her, it
<i>in</i> though	<i>wr</i> or the, his, her, it
<i>mn</i> mind-ful	<i>cl</i> nor the, his, her, it
<i>tm</i> but the	<i>wn</i> so as to

## COMMAS, 2nd CLASS.

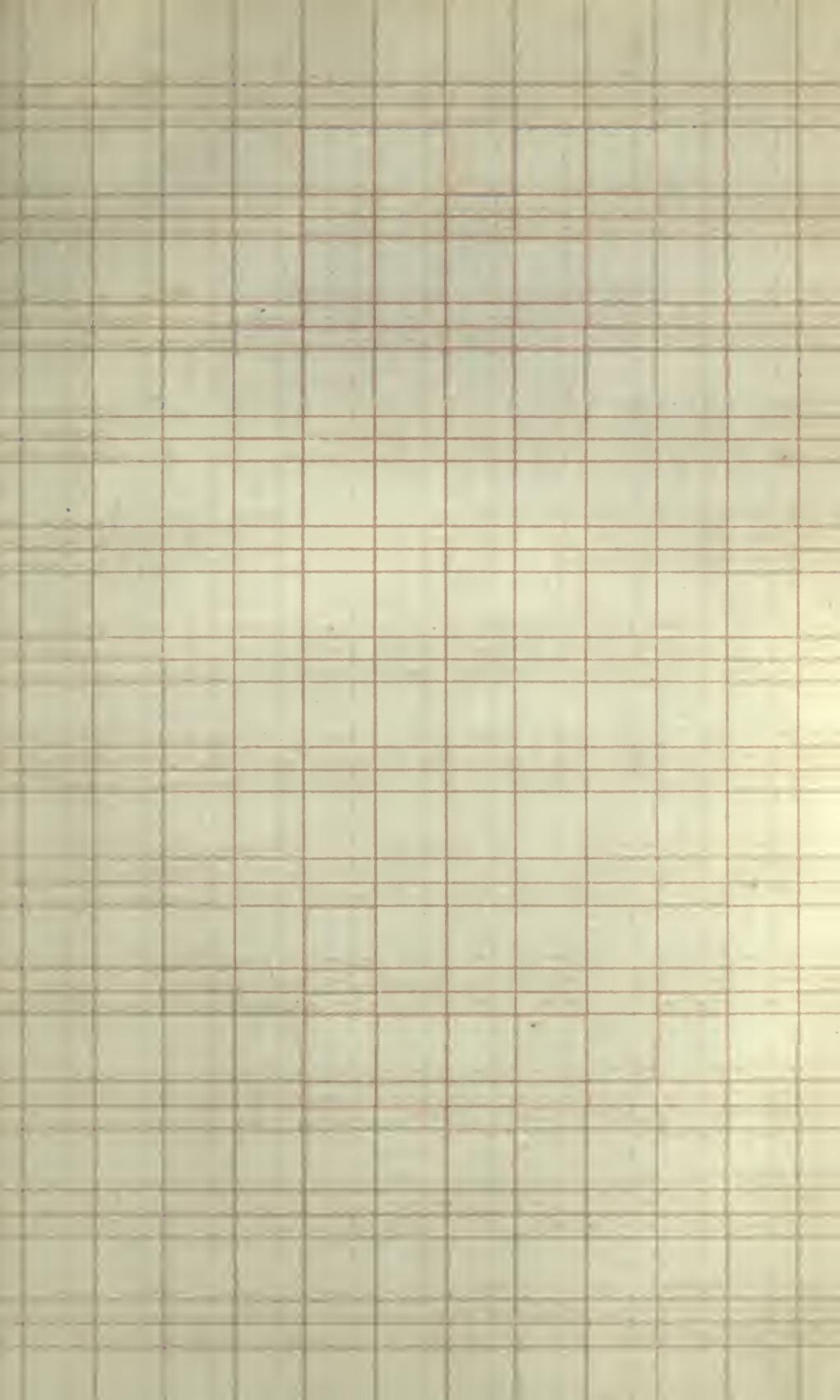
<i>ac</i> obliga-tion	<i>am</i> any thing, one
<i>ad</i> away with	<i>ef</i> error-neous-ly
<i>bl</i> debatc-ed	<i>df</i> duty-ful-ly
<i>ml</i> many more	<i>nr</i> notwithstanding
<i>in</i> nation-al-ly	<i>wr</i> world-ly
<i>mn</i> as much as	<i>cl</i> nevertheless
<i>tm</i> at the same time	<i>wn</i> very well

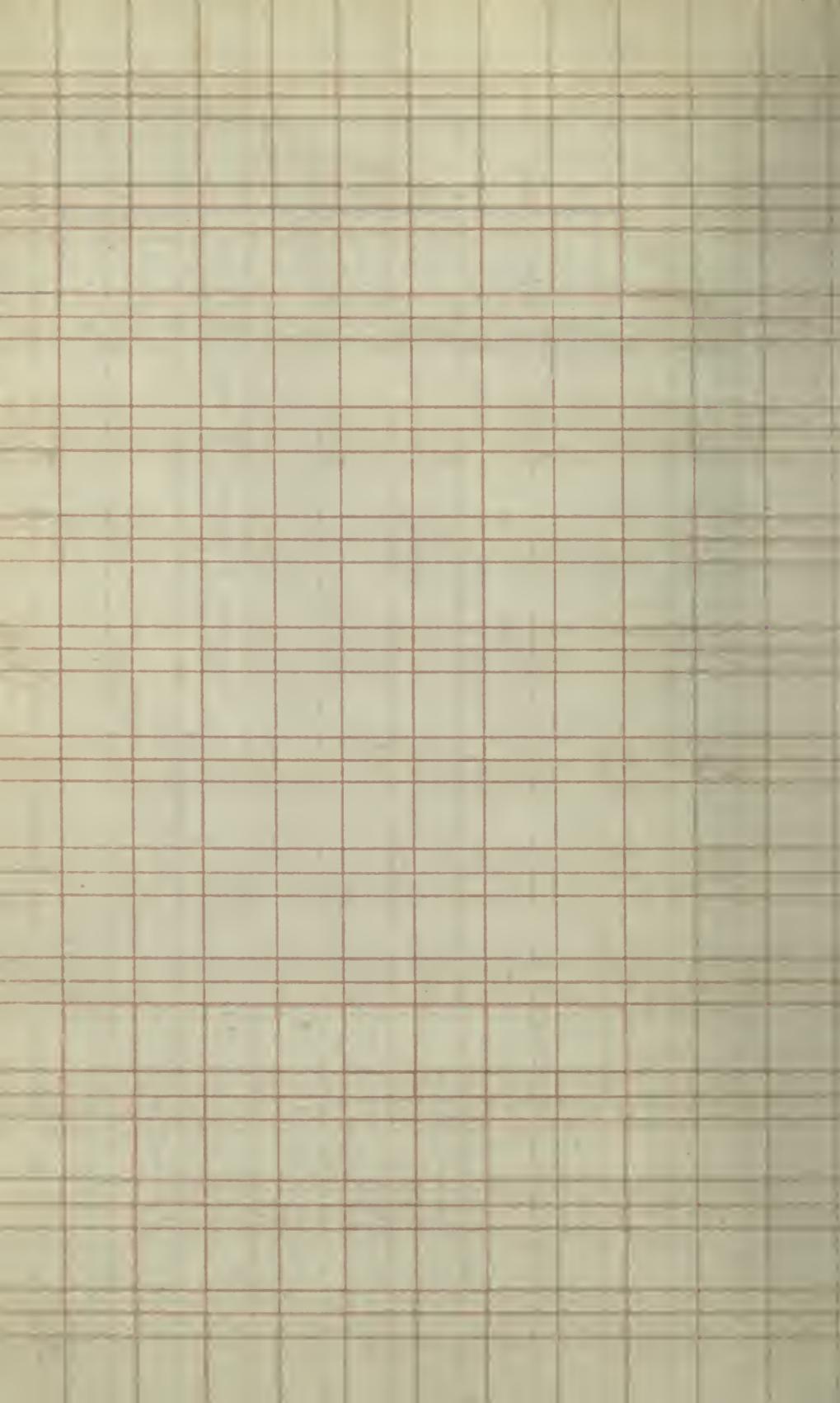
<i>hr</i> hence-forth-forward
<i>as</i> yea, unobserved
<i>lr</i> lawful-ly
<i>sr</i> surround-ing-ed
<i>pn</i> prejudices-cial
<i>rm</i> spirit-ed-ually
<i>sn</i> re-election

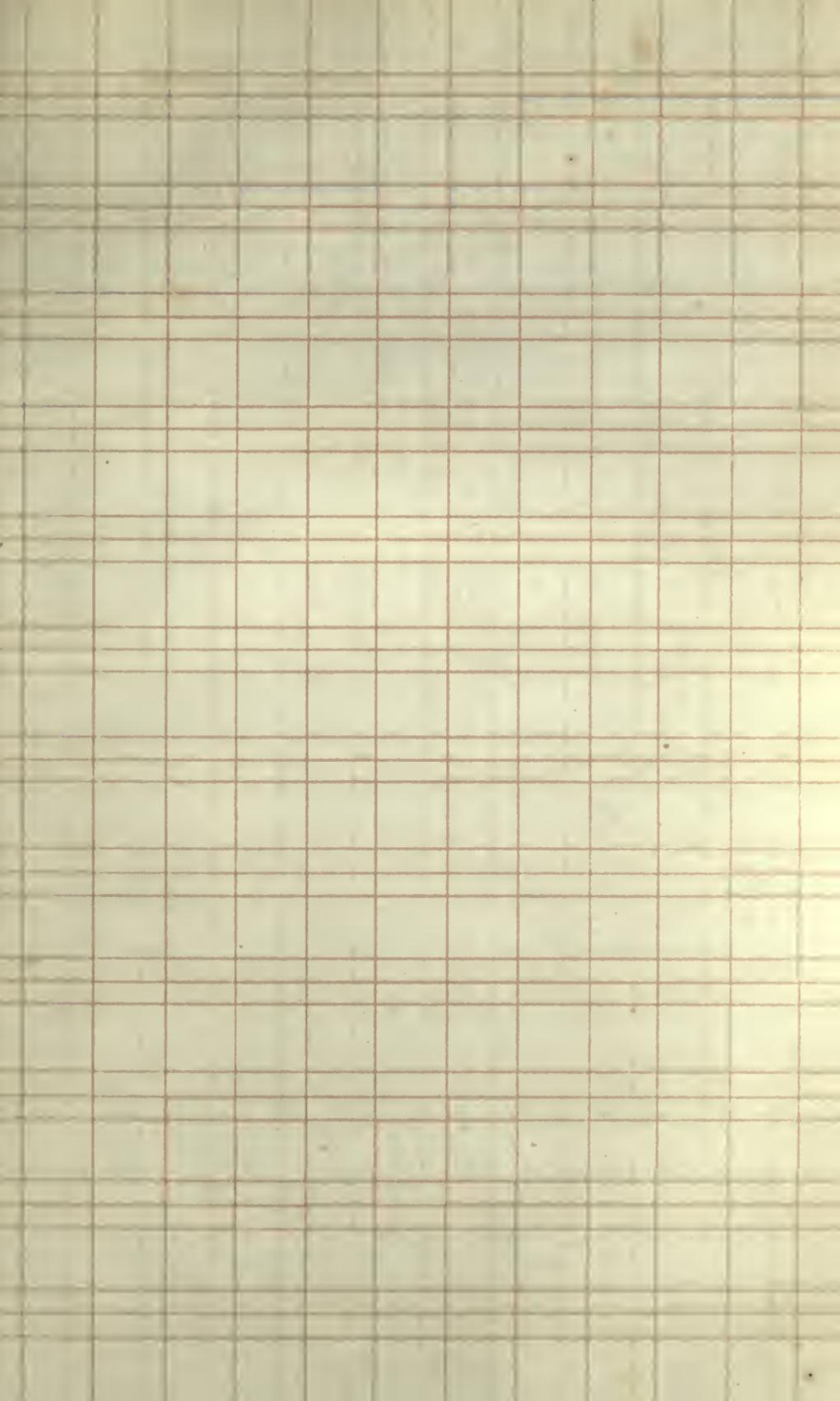
<i>ds</i> disorder-ed
<i>un</i> universe-sal-ly
<i>rg</i> concern-ing
<i>rf</i> request-ed
<i>fu</i> friend-ship
<i>rs</i> respect-able
<i>co</i> collect-ion-ed

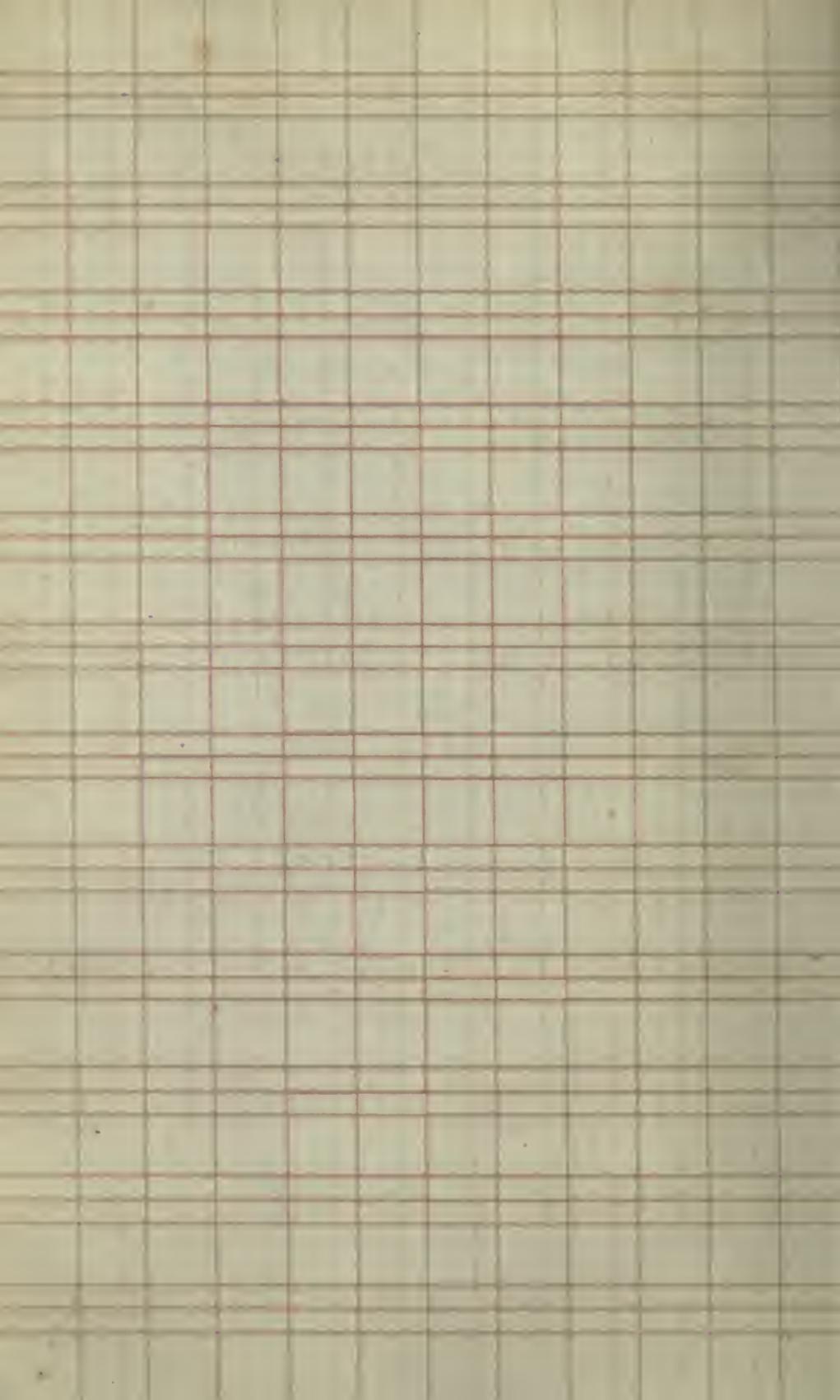
<i>ds</i> disincline-ation
<i>un</i> upon
<i>rg</i> converse-ation
<i>rf</i> regular-ly
<i>fu</i> virtue-ous-ly
<i>rs</i> upon the
<i>co</i> connect-ion



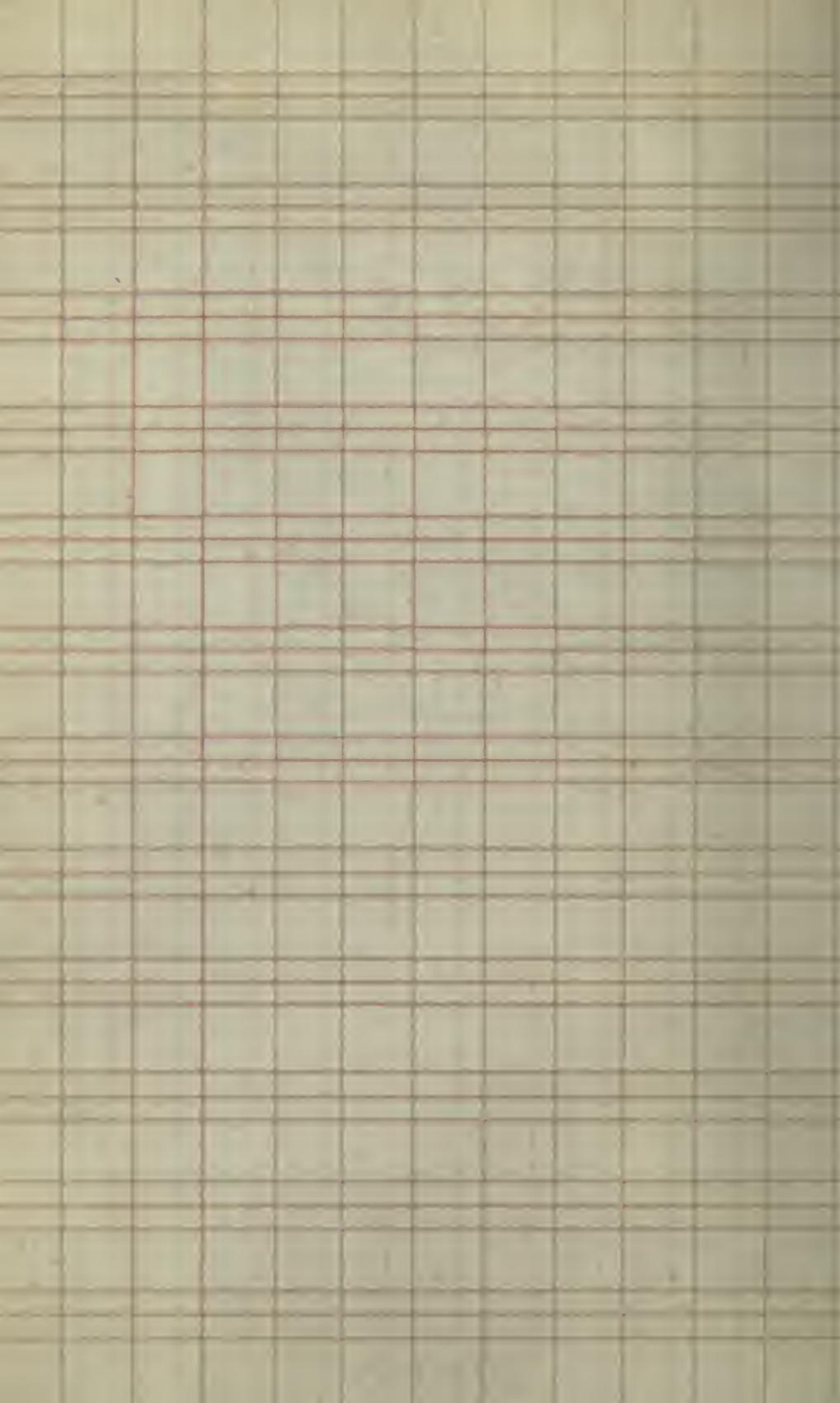


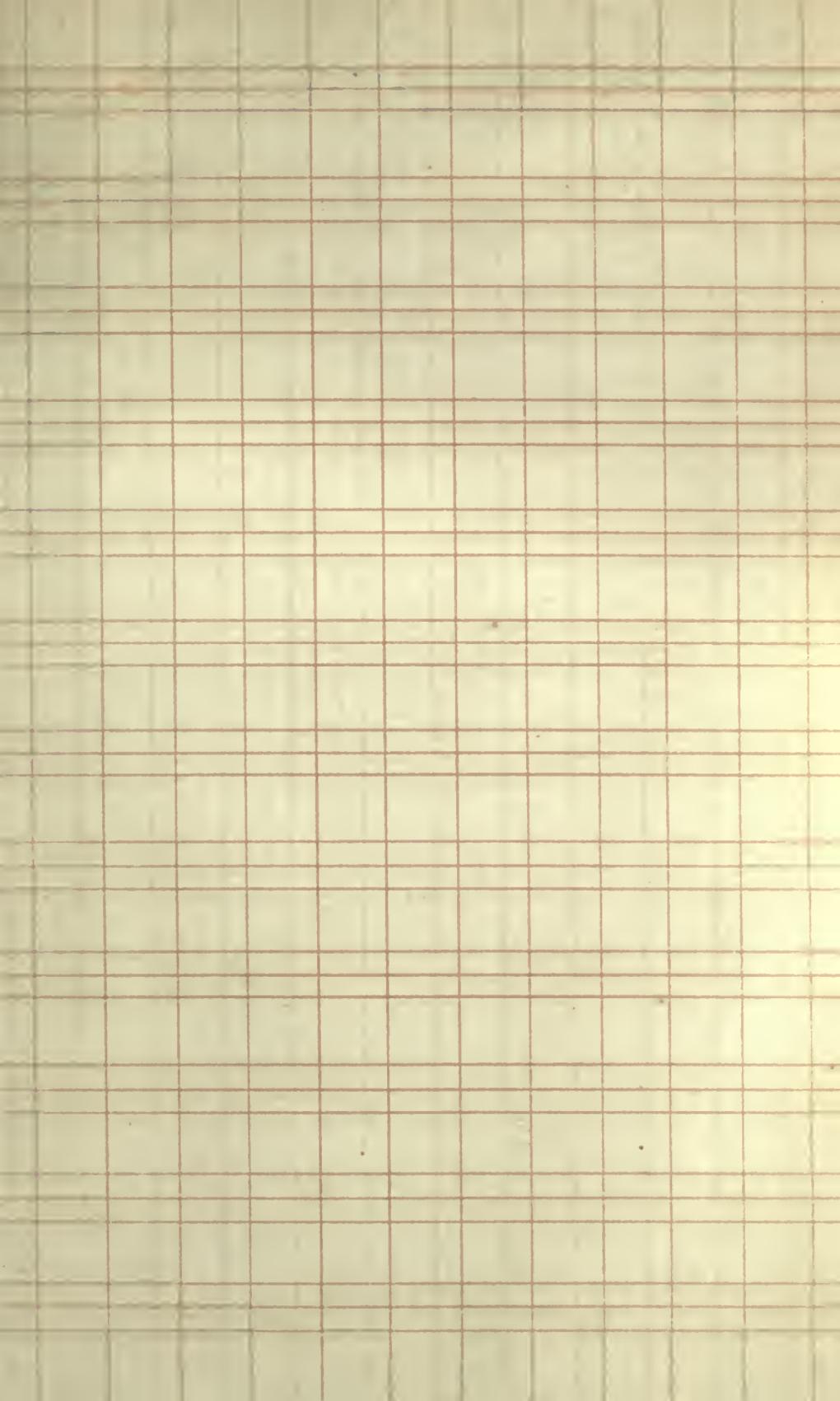


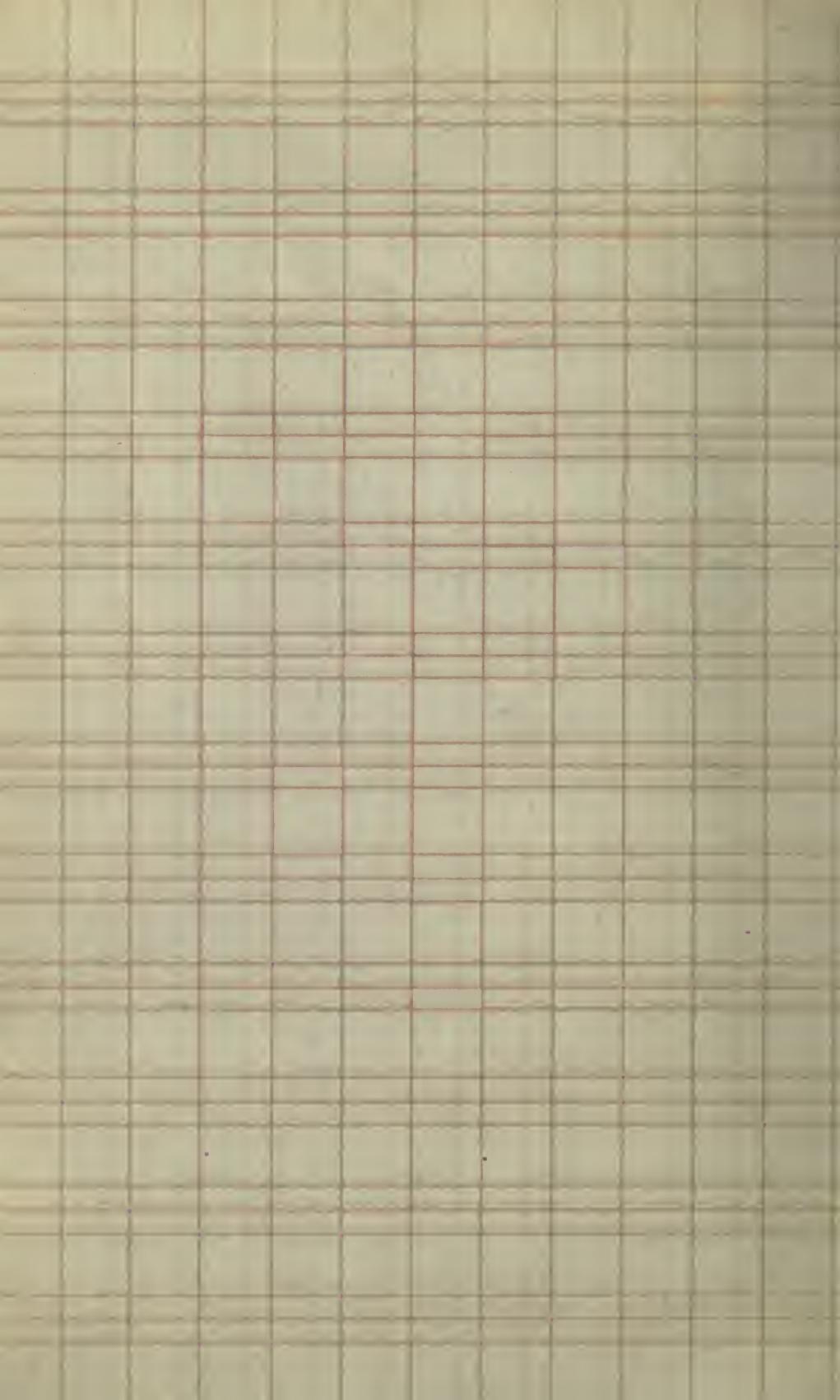




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